

The Role of the RCMP Undercover Agent

RCMP
Security
&
Intelligence
Against Communism
In Canada

Including:-

McDonald Commission
. . Inquiry or Cover-up?

By

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DEDICATION

To the memory of the late Superintendent
John Leopold, RCMP

*To fear not sensible failure
Nor covet the game at all,
But fighting, fighting, fighting,
Die, driven against the wall.*

Introduction

The following *BRIEF* respecting the security of Canada as a nation, and the rights and responsibilities of individual persons; to advise what security methods and procedures are most effective and how they can best be implemented, based on first-hand knowledge acquired whilst fighting the Communist Party conspiracy in Canada for over thirty years for various security agencies in general and for the Royal Canadian Mounted Police in particular, was presented by Patrick Walsh to The Royal Commission on Security, in Ottawa, on July 17th, 1967.

Honourable Commissioners:

The undersigned has spent thirty years of his life fighting the Communist conspiracy, most of these years with municipal police forces or with private companies like the Foundation Company of Canada at the Shipshaw Power Project or with Hydro-Quebec at the Bersimis and Manicouagan projects. However in this submission I wish to limit my testimony to the first-hand personal experience I had while working as an undercover agent (on the payroll of the Ministry of Justice in Ottawa) for the Special Branch (now called Security and Intelligence) of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP).

At this point I wish to make it clear that my connections with the RCMP in an official capacity as a paid undercover agent only covered four years, that is between 1949 and February 1953. Prior to these years I had often acted as a voluntary unpaid informant for individual officers of the RCMP Special Branch inasmuch as I supplied these officers with copies of my own reports dealing with the subversive activities of members of the Communist Party of Canada (also known as the Labour Progressive Party). The original reports had been submitted to municipal police officers in various localities where I worked and it had always been agreed upon that I was at liberty to submit any copy of a particular report, which, in my considered judgement should be brought to the attention of our Federal authorities.

It was the late Superintendent John Leopold of the RCMP Special Branch who personally requested me to join the Special Branch in an official capacity as a paid undercover agent in late 1949. I agreed to do this only under one condition: viz that it would be clearly understood that under no circumstances would I ever become a member of the Communist Party in order to be able to gather more information. This is a very important aspect of my submission and I hope that the Honourable Com-

missioners will question me on this particular point insofar as *I am the only RCMP undercover agent who ever worked for the Special Branch or the present day Security & Intelligence section without first having to procure a Communist Party membership card, or book as it is called today.* Here is a specimen of a CP book (I will show one to the Commissioners at this point).

One of the main reasons Superintendent John Leopold wanted me to join the Force as an undercover agent in 1949 was because the Canadian Peace Congress was at that time in the process of being formed. One of the things that Communist Parties in all countries have in common is that they like to hide their sinister activities behind such smoke-screens as "Peace" organizations. At this point I wish to make it very clear that not all peace movements are Communist-instigated or Communist-controlled. However in the case of the Canadian Peace Congress it was simply a Canadian section of the World Peace Congress of Moscow and the way it was set up as a camouflaged front is an indication how the Communists operate. They issue a directive, use Communist-led stooge organizations to act as sponsors and then conduct a nationwide campaign to build support for what is alleged to be a spontaneous rank-and-file demand. Thus the number of subsidiary organizations that exist for the purpose of luring unsuspecting people into support for Communism is considerable. The old Comintern (Communist International or Cominform) revolutionary leaders like Demitrov and Muenzenberg used to call these bodies the "innocents' clubs."

Now the Communist Party is not a political party like our traditional democratic parties. *It was Lenin who first insisted on a new type of organization and the first three "founders" of the Canadian Communist Party were sent to Canada to impose this type of organization which became a Canadian section of the Third International, blindly obedient to the dictates of their Kremlin masters.* Although this organization is still called a "party", it is not a genuine political party in the sense of considering itself a part of a whole, nor in the sense of functioning mainly for the purpose of organizing voters in a competitive system of politics.

If ever any Canadian had any doubts about the double-loyalty of Communists in Canada — these doubts were soon dispelled by the Findings of the Royal Commission headed by Honourable Mr. Justice Robert Taschereau and Honourable Mr. Justice R. L. Kellock. One of the main aspects concerning the Soviet spy ring uncovered in 1946 was the fact that the Soviets were utilizing the Communist Party as the main recruiting base for its agents. The conspiratorial nature of this Soviet spy ring proved once more that the Communist movement is a conspiracy and to ascertain the extent and purposes of such a conspiracy

the RCMP have to resort to undercover agents. The Canadian Peace Congress was part and parcel of this conspiracy.

It would take up too much of the Commission's valuable time for me to go into detail how the RCMP were able to ascertain in 1949 that the Communist Party was already getting ready to go underground — just like it had done many times previously. This time, however, as subsequent events were to confirm, the Communist Party had prepared an elaborate parallel organization of fronts which would continue the above-ground activities during the Korean War. Unlike the World War II years when the Communist Party had been outlawed and had been replaced by the camouflaged Labour-Progressive Party (LPP), this new Communist plan provided for three new fronts which would be under the secret control of trusted Communist Party members operating from their underground bases. This plan was widely publicized by former Communist leader T. G. "Gerry" McManus, when he broke away from the CP during the start of the Korean War. These three front organizations were the following:

- (a) The Canadian Peace Congress;**
- (b) The League for Democratic Rights: and**
- (c) The Canadian-Soviet Friendship Society**

From 1949 to 1953, the undersigned was able to penetrate these three fronts and to be "elected" each year on the national executive of these three groups. Needless to add that I was in a very strategic position as an RCMP undercover agent and as I had access to top-level deliberations, consultations with Communist Party leaders, files and documents, I was able to supply my RCMP Special Branch superiors with first-hand information and to substantiate my reports with photocopies of overseas correspondence between these three Communist fronts and their Communist counterparts behind the Iron Curtain. The Communists were so duped by my apparent sincerity as a "non-party Bolshevik" fellow-traveler that I was once photographed between the two leading Communist fellow travelers in the "Peace" movement, Dr. James Endicott and the late Dean of Canterbury, Hewlitt Johnson. This photograph was later reproduced in the Quebec City L'ACTION CATHOLIQUE (now l'ACTION) in 1953 when the Communists tried to pretend that I had not been able to dupe them during these years. If I mention all these assignments it is only to convince the Honourable Commissioners of the necessity of undercover agents being utilized by the RCMP Security and Intelligence in order to protect Canada's internal security from the perfidious subversive activities of the Soviet Fifth column in our midst known as the Communist Party of Canada.

My main object in wishing to appear before this Commission is not one of a personal nature. I was very proud to be able to serve as an undercover agent for the RCMP just as I was proud to wear the King's uniform in World War II and to take part in the invasion of Normandy. While the Communists are always talking about fighting the Nazis and Fascists it is significant that when the bugle blew in 1939 and called Free Men everywhere to smash Hitler and Mussolini, the same loud-mouthed Communists in Canada gave aid and comfort to the Nazi-Fascist enemy by trying to undermine our war effort and by endorsing the infamous Soviet-Nazi Pact which permitted the rape of Poland and the gobbling up of the three valiant Baltic countries. Today these same Communists are spreading a campaign of villification and innuendo against the RCMP in general and the Security and Intelligence section in particular. *The Communists only have to start a smear for others to take it up in the big press, the CBC and such "national" magazines as Maclean's.* I refer particularly to the April 20, 1963 issue of Maclean's in which Sidney Katz has an article entitled INSIDE CANADA'S SECRET POLICE.

I can honestly state that I consider the Royal Canadian Mounted Police to be second to none in the field of security and intelligence and I say this because I have travelled all over the world in the past thirty years and have come in contact with many other security and intelligence police forces, especially during the world-wide Canadian Seamen's Union deep-sea strike of 1949, prior to taking up the Canadian Peace Congress assignment for the RCMP.

I have been informed that Communist organizations will be submitting Briefs to the Commission and I would like to clarify a few points which I know the Communists will emphasize in their Briefs. These points relate to trade-unions in particular and to recently arrived immigrants in general. I know from my own personal experience of having participated in all kinds of petitions, delegations etc, just how much the Communists will use their familiar double-talk and belabor a few mistakes which some of the RCMP personnel might have made in good faith. I'm sure that the "victim" or "victims" of these RCMP mistakes are much better off than the million of victims of Communist terrorism behind the Iron, Bamboo and Sugarcane curtains!

One of the most common heard lies concerning the task of RCMP undercover agents is the Communist-instigated smear that these RCMP agents, when they happen to be trade-unionists, co-operate with the management or "right-wingers" in order to wreck the union.

From my own experience as a paid RCMP undercover agent I know this to be false. When I was in the three previously mentioned Communist fronts I was also Secretary-treasurer of

the Union of Bushworkers of Quebec Province (UB) and later on the executive of the Canadian Union of Woodworkers (CUW). This CUW broke away from the Lumber & Sawmill Workers Union in 1951 and was led by Comrade Bruce Magnuson, who is the Ontario Provincial leader of the Communist Party.

At no time during the four years I held executive positions in these two trade-unions was I ever requested to submit reports on the purely bona-fide trade-union aspects, even when we were engaged in illegal strikes in lumber camps in Quebec.

Another lie being spread by the Communist press (Canadian Tribune and the Pacific Tribune especially) is that RCMP undercover agents act as "agents-provocateurs" in trade-union strikes by participating in unauthorized acts of sabotage or bombings which bring the trade-union into disrepute and alienates public sympathy. This, of course, is sheer poppycock, RCMP undercover agents are specifically warned NOT to (a) act as "agents provocateurs" in trade-union strikes (b) NEVER to participate, directly or indirectly, in ANY form of sabotage and (c) NEVER to participate in any kind of espionage activities even if this participation would lead to the uncovering of a secret spy ring. I would like the Commissioners to question me more closely on these aspects because the Communists are sure to trot out these silly and unfounded accusations.

Concerning the "screening" of newly-arrived immigrants by the RCMP S&I agents from time to time my own vast experience leads me to defend this action because the Communists are always utilizing immigrant quotas as convenient transmission belts for their agents. In the field of false and forged passports alone we have had too many cases of Soviet agents slipping in and out of Canada as "immigrants" and the Commission should bear this in mind when the Communists begin to squeal the loudest about this aspect!

At this point I must beg the indulgence of the Honourable Commissioners for failing to be brief — in this Brief! I appreciate your offer not to limit in any way the scope of my submission but I honestly believe that the considerations outlined in this Brief may well be the basis upon which you will like to ask for further clarifications and I will be pleased to answer these questions in either English or French and to substantiate my testimony with documentary proof if so required.

The following questions could provide a few more pages of answers:

(1) Have you any suggestions for improving security measures and procedures in Canada in order to make them more effective, or in order better to safeguard the rights of individuals?

(2) Have you any other comments on the general subject of security methods and procedures which might be of value to the Royal Commission?

The concluding comments that I will make in answer to these two last questions is simply this recommendation: Security and Intelligence in 1967 in the context of a troubled world situation is or *should be the exclusive field of professionals, not amateurs*. Undoubtedly the Royal Commission will hear some constructive suggestions but I am afraid the Communists and their stooges will try and use this opportunity for their own particular brand of axe-grinding and try to confuse the issues with distortions and typical smear methods.

Happily I know that the Honourable Commissioners in their wisdom will be able to discern the facts from the myths. In this Centennial Year the undersigned made a pledge to his wife and family that this submission would be HIS project and realizing how modest is this contribution may I thank the Honourable Commissioners for their patience, understanding and indulgence in bearing with me all this time. If only one word or one line of this submission can contribute, however so modestly, to the security of Canada as a nation — then my efforts will not have been in vain.

(signed)

W. Patrick WALSH,
former RCMP Special Agent
(208-A).

Postscript: July 1979

On July 6, 1977, Order-in-Council P.C. 1977-1911 appointed Mr. Justice D. C. McDonald and Messrs. D. S. Rickerd and Guy Gilbert to a "Commission of Inquiry Concerning Certain Activities of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police," with Mr. Justice D. C. McDonald acting as Chairman.

I have been awaiting my call for nearly two years to appear before this Commission to testify respecting security matters and the activities of the RCMP. The Commission has gone to considerable expense in sending officers to interview me concerning the nature of my testimony. And now, after nearly two years, I have been notified that the Commission is no longer interested in my submission! Therefore, in this Postscript I am presenting a brief summary of some of the more significant points I had planned to present to the Commission.

It is significant that Mr. Justice McDonald was President of the Liberal Association of Alberta from 1965 to 1967. Mr. Rickerd,

too, is a well known Liberal. And Mr. Gilbert is also well known as a Liberal Party militant, having served on various committees for both the provincial and federal Liberals. In other words, the Trudeau Government ensured that all members of the Commission were faithful Liberal Party members, hoping thereby that the RCMP Security Service would be a sitting duck for the unholy alliance of RCMP-baiters who would contribute their share towards the long-standing goal of Prime Minister Trudeau — the dismantling of the security and intelligence functions of the RCMP and the setting up of a separate agency more under his direct control.

In 1971, this incipient agency had been discreetly set up in the aftermath of the FLQ Crisis of October 1970. The then-Solicitor-General, Jean-Pierre Goyer, was constrained to admit in the House of Commons that this new group, the Special Planning, Research and Analysis Group (SPRANG), was indeed a new "security" agency. Opposition members soon referred to SPRANG as "Goyer's gumshoes." A glance at the chart at the end of this summary indicates that SPRANG was but *one* of the various "security" committees with which Prime Minister Trudeau surrounded himself in the PMO bunker in recent years. Obviously, the RCMP Security Service was being progressively downgraded as the other "security" groups controlled by Col. Robin Bourne and Clerk of the Privy Council, Michael Pitfield, began their task of emasculating the RCMP Security Service.

The Toronto *Globe and Mail* (June 14, 1979) had this to say about SPRANG:

The group's job is to assess security information from the RCMP and military and prepare reports to the Cabinet. It is a role that has brought it into conflict in the past with the traditionally tight-lipped RCMP, which has been jealous that the group was getting all the credit for RCMP legwork and angry that hard-edged police reports were occasionally being "softened" by the Bourne group's collection of psychologists and sociologists.

BARN-BURNING, ILLEGAL BREAK-INS, AND THE CASE OF JOHN STARNES

The weekly, *On Target* (Nov. 7, 1977), had this to say about the outcry generated by the mass media concerning "barn-burning" and other stories about "break-ins" by the RCMP in Quebec:

We may assure our newer readers that the recent stories of RCMP participation in break-ins and other allegations of law-breaking did not start the politicians' campaign of demanding everything from an inquiry to the dismantling of the security service and its replacement by a new "civilian" security organization. It is ironic that the same Solicitor-General, Francis Fox, who first revealed the

story of the RCMP break-in at the Parti-Quebécois office (1973), and has been waxing sanctimonious ever since about "police abuse," now comes out in favour of a security force **with more power than the RCMP** (Toronto Star, Oct. 31).

The Toronto Star (Oct. 29) throws a new light on the publicized RCMP break-in at the pro-FLQ **L'Agence de Presse Libre**, a news agency connected with the Cuban international press service. The Star article, inter alia, states:

"John Starnes broke tradition by becoming the first civilian director-general of security and intelligence for the RCMP.

"Apparently he also broke the law.

"Solicitor-General Francis Fox said the director-general had authorized a break-in without a warrant on Jan. 9, 1973, at Parti-Quebécois offices in Montreal.

"Starnes, whose retirement was announced in March, 1973, could not be reached for comment after Fox told Parliament of the break-in yesterday...

"Starnes, who was 55 when he retired, went to the RCMP from a senior post in the External Affairs Department where he specialized in security matters. He was assistant undersecretary of state when he left..."

Here we have a civilian, with no RCMP background, being appointed by Mr. Trudeau to be director-general of the RCMP security and intelligence! Without wishing to tar Mr. Starnes with the same brush, we must note that External Affairs is not precisely a department noted for its **anti-Communist** sentiments. On the contrary, a long list of known Red sympathizers — **Herbert Norman, Chester Ronning, Dr. James Endicott**, and others — found a convenient niche in External Affairs — to such an extent that they were able to mould our foreign policy on a consistent pro-Communist bias which culminated in the recognition of Red China and the recent approval of the sale of Candu reactors to the Communist government of Romania, a regime presently supplying technicians to the Red regime of Mozambique!

John Starnes may have ordered the RCMP break-in at the P.Q. office. But the P.M. must accept personal responsibility for the appointment of John Starnes.

It is highly significant that Trudeau appointed John Starnes and also hand-picked the three Commissioners, all of them prominent Liberals. The McDonald Commission thus is revealed as a sort of cover-up of Liberal Cabinet members who have tried to shift their responsibility (especially in the cases of Solicitor-Generals Jean-Pierre Goyer and Francis Fox) for Cabinet decisions onto the shoulders of the RCMP Security Service officers who carried out the orders from above. Indeed, Prof. Ted Mann of the University of Toronto was very accurate when he compared this buck-passing to "something like Watergate." The *Globe & Mail* (June 22, 1979) quoted him as saying at a public meeting in Toronto:

Ted Mann (Sociology professor at University of Toronto): . . . I've spoken with a number of RCMP ex-members and some current members and I get the same impression . . . that those actions in Quebec (breaking into the P.Q. office to steal records of Parti-Quebécois membership files) were not their idea. They probably agreed with the idea, but they got orders from above them, either the Privy Council or above the Privy Council, to take action to get membership files, to disrupt the P.Q. because the P.Q. was a threat in the eyes of Mr. Trudeau and his Cabinet.

I believe that the reason we have a cover-up, if we have a cover-up, is because the McDonald Commission is still in the pocket of the Liberal Party. I believe that they chose them to serve on the Commission because, being members of the Liberal Party, those three men would do the right thing by the Party. I think we are faced with something like Watergate, only in Canada the commission of inquiry for reason of friendly ties hasn't pushed through yet to indict the men who were really behind these illegal actions. . .

I pointed out in the Introduction to *The Real Communist Menace* that "this Communist advance would have been impossible without the undermining of the security and counter-subversive forces in the Free World — the front-line against Communist subversion and espionage."

Historians will record that one of the blackest pages in the eleven shameful years of Trudeauocracy was the attempt to dismantle the RCMP Security Service.

THE TRUTH HURTS

Without going into the well-known record of Pierre Elliott Trudeau's leftist background, we offer as a suggestive thought that he decided to dismantle the RCMP Security Service not only (as Peter Worthington once put it) "because they knew whatever there was to know about him," but because of the much-publicized incident concerning the possibility of increasing subversive activity as a result of Peking's recognition by Ottawa. Former RCMP Security head, William Kelly, in his book, *The Royal Canadian Mounted Police*, gives this account of the "incident":

In another much-publicized incident, Prime Minister Trudeau criticized newly-appointed Commissioner Higgitt for frankly answering a question with political implications. Late in 1969, the government was openly working for closer relations with China. But when Higgitt was asked at a news conference whether the establishment of a mainland Chinese embassy in Canada would result in an increase in subversive agents in this country, he said yes.

Higgitt's answer was based on sound knowledge. Much of his thirty-two years' service with the Force had been spent in security and intelligence work. He knew the history of Chinese intelligence

from 350 B.C. As liaison officer in Europe he had learned how Chinese agents were working on the Continent where China has been represented since World War II. He also knew the shocking state of Canadian immigration, and remembered the Chinese immigration scandal of the early Sixties, when the Federal Government had allowed an estimated 11,000 illegal Chinese immigrants to remain in the country. And he was uncomfortably aware that Canada was a convenient base from which Chinese intelligence agents could supervise any agents among the Chinese illegally slipping into the United States via Hong Kong at the estimated rate of 4,200 each year.

But the Government's main concern was closer relations with China. When a reporter questioned the Prime Minister about Higgitt's affirmative answer regarding the possible increase in subversive agents, he retorted sharply that the Commissioner was "allowed one mistake."

Just imagine Trudeau's embarrassment later on when the RCMP on two separate occasions were able to apprehend two Red Chinese "embassy" officials violating diplomatic propriety, and reluctantly had to have them expelled from Canada. Later on, in February 1978, the RCMP Security Service nabbed eleven Soviet embassy officials who had attempted to set up a Red spy network in Canada. This proof of the RCMP's efficiency once more confirmed what frequent Gallup Polls had shown — that the vast majority of Canadians at the grassroots still believed that the RCMP are Canada's Finest.

It is not my intention to pre-judge the findings of the McDonald Inquiry, but it does seem strange that all kinds of subversive organizations were invited to submit public briefs and that although I had been invited likewise and even had several preliminary interviews with Inquiry staff members in 1978, just prior to the May 22nd Federal Election this spring I was notified that the Inquiry is no longer interested in my submission!

In conclusion, I would like to quote from a statement made by retired Deputy-Commissioner of the RCMP, William Kelly (*Globe & Mail*, July 5, 1977):

I believe that an inquiry into the RCMP and its dealings with the government will clearly show that the force has made no political effort to embarrass the government or to get out from under the control of a minister of the Crown; or that it has ever objected in the slightest way to accepting a large measure "of public responsibility or control." . . . I believe that all the RCMP wants to do is to be allowed to do the work for which it was established and carry out the additional responsibilities it has acquired over the years, under appropriate political control and without undue political interference.

Needless to add that the operative words here are "without undue political interference." This was the gist of my only recommendation to the Royal Commission on Security twelve years ago, that Security and Intelligence in the context of a troubled world situation is or should be *the exclusive field of professionals, not amateurs*. The Force has always contended that its unique and widespread organization was best suited to maintain national security.

I would like to conclude with this excerpt from the Royal Commission on Security report of September 23, 1968:

The Commission report of September 23, 1968, completely supported the views of the Mounted Police. "The main current threats to Canada are posed by International Communism and Communist powers . . . the most important Communist activities in Canada are largely directed from abroad. . . As far as espionage is concerned . . . military information appears to remain of considerable importance . . . (but there may be) a somewhat higher priority upon the acquisition of scientific, technical, economic and political information including unclassified information of seeming technical or strategic value." The Force found great satisfaction in the fact that all three members of the Commission, including Coldwell, recommended not more individual freedom but stricter regulations in all areas of security.

"Few errors of fact or mistakes have come to light," the Commission reported. "Most of the apparent contentious cases . . . have arisen from misunderstandings." In fact, the Force had handled an average of 150,000 security cases a year for the previous ten years. There were only ten contentious cases in that period, and the Force was in error in only three of them.

NOTE: See chart of *formal structure of Canada's security system* on the inside of the back cover.

ESSENTIAL READING

The following books, booklets and publications are recommended reading for those who wish a deeper understanding of the questions discussed in this booklet and other relevant issues.

SECRET COMMUNIST AGENTS WHO HAVE CHANGED THE COURSE OF HISTORY, by Patrick Walsh. The real stories of seven incredible espionage cases. \$.75

KGB — THE SECRET WORK OF SOVIET SECRET AGENTS, by John Barron. Includes Canadian content. \$3.50

THE SHATTERED ILLUSION, by John Kolasky. The history of Ukrainian Pro-Communist organizations in Canada. Soft-cover. \$8.00

THE REAL COMMUNIST MENACE, by Eric Butler, with Introduction by Patrick Walsh. Deals with the famous Gouzenko Case and other Communist activities in Canada. \$.80

A TIME TO SPEAK, by Ivor Benson. Is there an International Conspiracy? What happens to even leading scholars who probe this question? Three revealing cases examined. \$.80

IN RETREAT, by Gerald Porter. The real story of the Canadian Forces in the Trudeau Years. Hard-cover. \$13.00

✓ **NONE DARE CALL IT CONSPIRACY**, by Gary Allen. Names the individuals and groups spawning Communism. \$1.25

BEHIND THE SCENE, by Douglas Reed. Exposes the two arms of world revolution: Communism and Political Zionism. \$2.00

THE GRAND DESIGN, by Douglas Reed. A brilliant summary of the secret history of the Twentieth Century. \$1.00

THE ROCKEFELLER FILE [SECRET], by Gary Allen. An incredible documentation of behind-the-scenes power and manipulation. \$2.00

SOLZHENITSYN'S FOUR GREAT ADDRESSES (four booklets) \$3.00

✓ **NATIONAL SUICIDE**, by Prof. Antony Sutton. Documented exposure of Western buildup of the Red Empire. \$5.00

✓ **WALL STREET & THE RISE OF HITLER**, by Prof. Antony Sutton. Exposure of role of Big Finance and Big Business in building up Hitler for World War II. \$5.00

SECRET SOCIETIES & SUBVERSIVE MOVEMENTS, by Nesta H. Webster. Soft-cover. \$6.00

CANADA'S HOLOCAUST OF CRIME, by John Lehnert and R. B. Kerr. "The most revealing book on crime in Canada." \$3.50

CANADA: THE MOMENT OF TRUTH — CIS reports compiled by Ron Gostick in booklet form, documenting behind-the-scenes politics in Canada during the Sixties and Seventies. \$1.00

THE NAKED CAPITALIST, by Dr. Cleon Skousen. Why do some of the wealthiest people in the world promote Communism? \$4.00

THE CANADIAN INTELLIGENCE SERVICE, a monthly report dealing with every aspect of the world revolutionary movement. In Canada and USA: \$10 a year — \$12 airmail.

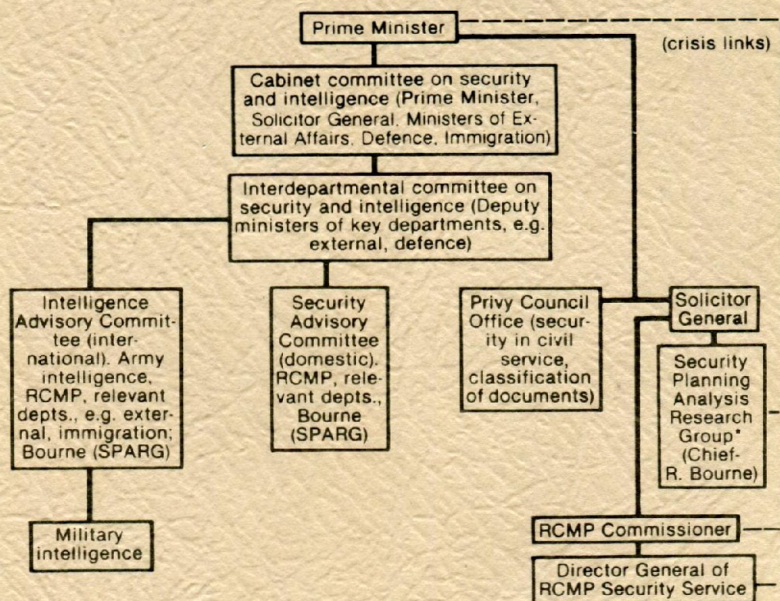
ON TARGET, a weekly review of news highlights and background information, with emphasis on Canadian political scene. In Canada and USA: \$15 a year — \$20 airmail.

THE NEW TIMES, a monthly published in Australia, dealing with international affairs, including economics and finance. Airmail: \$10 a year.

BEHIND THE NEWS, published monthly in South Africa, edited by Ivor Benson. The best journal in its field in Africa. Airmail: \$15 a year.

ORDER FROM: Canadian Intelligence Publications,
Box 130, Flesherton, Ontario N0C 1E0

Formal structure of Canada's security system



* SPARG was formerly called Police and Security Planning and Analysis

